THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

—THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.— *Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*—

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NEW TERMS

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every Friday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

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LIBERTINO GENUCHI.

AN ITALIAN STORY.

Chiaveri, like Genoa, is situated on the declivity of a mountain. It is a provincial town of some importance, and has an executive government of its own. The chief inhabitants are, for the most part, owners and occupiers of the lands, mountains, and productive forests in the immediate district; and they live contentedly on the annual proceeds of their vines, olives, chesnuts, figs, pears, and Indian corn, and of the various other produce of that rich and fertile soil—laying by, with a prudent foresight, a part of each year's profits as a patrimony for their children.

At the period of which we speak, no two families were held in higher estimation than those of Mazza and Genuchi. Thirty years only have gone their course, and, with one solitary, miserable exception, they are swept from the face of the earth; such are the effects of Italian jealousy and revenge!

As we are unwilling that the thread of our narrative should be broken when once we have begun to spin it out, we will give a brief sketch of the *dramatis personæ* who took a part in it.

Pietro Genuchi, who was a widower, had two sons, Joanni and Libertino. Andrea Mazza, three sons, and a daughter, then in her fourteenth year.

The characters of the sons of Genuchi formed a singular contrast. Joanni was an Italian Orson, rough both in exterior and manners. He gained a considerable influence and power over all around him, more particularly over his brother, but it was a superiority forced rather than granted willingly; he sought for occupation in the hardier pursuits of life. If any injury was inflicted upon any of his townsmen, he was the ready redresser; nor did he stint his efforts, even to the risking his life, until he had procured ample satisfaction. If a wolf appeared in the neighborhood (not unfrequently the case,) destroying the flocks and herds without, or entering the town and making havoc upon the lives of its inhabitants within, Joanni singly would seek the ruthless devastator, while others dared not its destruction even in a body; and not unusually did he return, after nights and days passed amongst the mountains, with the bleeding trunk of the lifeless beast—a trophy of his success and valor.—Yet, although his courage was so undoubted, and he had never once been known to espouse an unjust cause, Joanni was an object of fear, rather than of admiration. Not so his brother Libertino; he was beloved by every one that knew him; he was mild, placid, and amiable, yet manly, and excelling in every manly exercise, the chief dancer at the village fetes, and the best songster in Chiaveri. No wonder, then, he obtained the admiration of the women, or that he had possessed himself of the early affections of Catarina Mazza.

The brothers of Catarina were his constant companions—the friends of his youth, and of his ripening maturity; Catarina, the beloved of his heart—his early, first, and only love. Catarina was the belle of Chiaveri, and, although many envied, none disputed Libertino's claim to her affections. It has already been stated that she was but fourteen; but, in the precocity of an Italian climate, a girl of that age is considered *marriageable*; at thirty, woman bears there the stamp and marks of infirmity. The effeminate life of Libertino (as his brother styled it) gave Joanni the greatest cause to regret, and it was frequently a subject for his animadversion and remark.

"Why," would he often say, "will you not follow me? I live a life of ever-varying amusement and profit. While I range the mountains, and inure myself to hardship, which, in these perilous times, no one can say how soon I may put to the test, you spend your hours idly, at the wine-press, or by a girl's elbow. Libertino, I can make nothing of you; you will be a drone—a spiritless, senseless drone—for the rest of your existence."

Libertino would listen with the deference of a younger brother, whose heart confessed the superiority of him who lectured him; but the domestic quiet of his home, the cheerful fireside of Andrea Mazza, and the affectionate welcome of his daughter Catarina, were enjoyments he could not relinquish or abandon willingly even for a day.

Great events seldom seem to preponderate in the destiny of man, but the small, and apparently insignificant accidents and occurrences of the day are often, in their result, pregnant with the greatest consequences. Libertino's character had taken its tone from the even tenor of his life. There were but few points on which it was pregnable, and on one of them it was destined that he should be assailed to his destruction.

Amidst the influx of foreigners who resorted to Genoa, after its possession by the French, there were many who appeared there for the purpose of purchasing the commodities of its trade, the leading articles of which are gold and silver tissue, damasks and velvet; and a house of the first consideration in Paris had sent an agent there in the person of Francois Mallet, a young and accomplished Frenchman, who made friends wherever he went by his liveliness, talent, and good humor.—He had for some time remained among the Genoese, procuring the most choice of their merchandise, and gaining the hearts of their daughters. On a casual visit to Siestri di Cevanto, Francois for the first time caught sight of the lovely and expressive features of Catarina Mazza, who, with Libertino, had gone from Chiaveri, a distance of four miles, either to join the holy procession of the Fete de Dieu, or more probably to enjoy a *tete-a-tete* morning with her beloved. Francois was a true Frenchman; he was gallant and persevering. Like Cæsar, "veni, vidi, vici," had hitherto been his fortune; and he had no sooner seen Catarina than he resolved on making her acquaintance, and if possible, on discovering her place of residence. To effect this, he foresaw he must introduce himself to her companion, although something whispered to him that the couple were betrothed.—There is seldom a possibility of mistaking that point. Love assumes a thousand disguises, but he is a bad masquerader; he betrays himself to every looker-on. Francois neared the objects of his pursuit in the crowd; and, under the plea of being a stranger—not to the language, but to the customs of the country—he soon entered into familiar conversation with the unsuspecting Libertino.

Few there are who can repel the advances, or withstand the captivating manners of an accomplished young Frenchman. Many a *John Bull*, filled with ancient and patriotic prejudices, attends unwillingly his curious wife and roving-loving daughters to the Continent, determining to detest every native—simply and abstractedly because he is a *Frenchman*—whose asperities *wear* off, and whose prejudices are *cast* off, long ere he again revisits his native shore. An Italian, both in manners and ideas, harmonises more nearly with a Frenchman, and has less of previous distaste to overcome. Francois made himself most agreeable—his remarks on the scene before them abounded with wit, and excited laughter—Catarina was pleased with him, Libertino declared him a *good* fellow, and he received and accepted willingly an invitation to return with them to Chiaveri. Francois now became the shadow of Libertino, and soon the repository of his inmost thoughts—in personal appearance he was far below his Italian friend—in acquirement and general knowledge by far his superior. From week to week his return to Genoa was delayed, much to the delight of those who felt enjoyment in his society—a dull evening was now unknown—round the supper table, laden with dried peaches, figs, pears, and Italian cheese, with the *vin du pays*, and the sweeter muscatelle, the lively charade passed with redoubled vigor. The perregordino and the more exclusive lucendrina—these, and many others of the Italian dances, were replaced by the light quadrille, but Catarina still remained the constant partner of Libertino.

Joanni Genuchi was sometimes a spectator of the scene; he, however, evinced no interest in it, and betrayed a decided dislike to the lively Frenchman. His brother endeavored to reason him out of the prejudice, but he only rendered him impatient, and yet more inveterate against Francois Mallet.

"What see you in him, Libertino, that you have thus taken him to your bosom? as a Frenchman, he is the enemy of your country, dangerous in every way, and to every one, but more particularly to yourself—mark you not, with what an insolent stare he fixes his eyes on her you profess to love, and whom you intend to make your wife? Have you no eyes—no heart—no feeling? but go—take your course, feed his vanity by your approbation, continue to him the pretection of our roof, and a free ingress into Mazza's dwelling, and, *as I am your brother*, I swear he will play the wolf with your fondling lamb—deprive you of her, and laugh at your credulity. *Corpo di Bacco!* that ever I had a brother so blind, so infatuated as thou art!"

The words of Joanni were not spent in vain—Libertino became more observant of the Frenchman and his betrothed, and, once alive to suspicion, accident gave him a thousand trifles to pervert into alarming facts.

"My brother has not spoken without reason," said he to himself, one evening, in returning home after witnessing with a jealous eye the affectionate farewell bestowed by Catarina upon his companion; "I will no longer press his stay."

By this time, however, Francois had obtained too firm a footing in the house to be easily displaced without a breach of common hospitality; and Libertino, whose nature it was to avoid, as far as possible, the asperities of life, suffered day after day to pass over his head without resolving on any plan by which, without an open rupture, he could explain to his companion that he had already outstayed his welcome.

Jealousy and doubt, in the mean time, like noxious weeds, obtained a rapid growth within his breast, and stifled the nobler feelings that had hitherto held it in possession.

Francois was not long in perceiving that a change had taken place by no means favorable to himself in the mind of Libertino—he made his arrangements accordingly, and, when he announced them, they were wormwood to the unhappy Italian, who wished, yet dared not as yet, express his thoughts.

"I have trespassed long upon your father's hospitality, Libertino," he observed, "and had intended to have taken my leave on my return to Genoa; but, as my employers will not require my services for another month, I have this evening accepted the invitation of Andrea Mazza, and, for a time, shall remain an inmate in his house; but we shall see as much of each other, my friend, as ever, since Mazza's doors are as open to you as your own."

This was too much for Libertino, and with difficulty did he suppress his feelings; had he spoken, the effect would have been as an *avalanche*, and he would have hastened a crisis that he feared to be inevitable; for the time he restrained himself, and received the intimation in silence. For the first week of Francois' change of residence, Libertino scarcely once lost sight of him; *he* also became a constant guest (although not an inmate) of Mazza's cottage; but he felt the course he was pursuing to be unworthy him—he was enacting the spy, and his yet unsatisfied generosity of feeling rendered the task repugnant. He went into the opposite extreme—seldom visited the cottage by day, and was often missing from his accustomed corner at the evening fireside. Catarina remonstrated, but he evaded her enquiries, and was deaf to expostulation.

The terrific fury of a thunder-storm in Italy can scarcely be imagined by those who have not witnessed its effects. The awful swelling of the thunder—the vivid rapidity of the lightning, carrying destruction in each flash—the ponderous mass of hailstones, that lays prostrate the beasts of the field, and splits asunder the massive trunks of the deeply-rooted trees—the accompanying awful *tremblemens* (which we designate as earthquakes)—oh, it is a fearful sight, and conveys an oppressive and most painful feeling to those who meet its terrors for the first time. Libertino, on returning from the cottage one evening, was exposed to such a storm, and, entering his home, perceived Joanni sitting gloomily before the dying embers of the fire—his head resting on the palm of his hand, his fingers entangled in the matted jetty locks that covered it.

"An awful night, my brother!"

"Yes," replied Joanni, "to fools and maidens. I like the storm, and am now off to the mountains; go you to bed, my gentle brother, and dream of love and petticoats;" he said with a scornful laugh.

"You do me wrong, Joanni; I am neither weak nor a fool."

"Where is your popinjay, the Frenchman?"

"At Mazza's——"

"And you no fool! Oh, Libertino, have you not sense to feel, nor arm to redress your wrongs—have I endeavored but in *vain* to open your eyes? Did he not remain here professedly out of friendship to yourself? *Why, then, is he at Mazza's?* Are you not engaged to Mazza's only daughter? *Why, then, is he her father's inmate?* Awake from this lethargy—feel and act like a man; he is undermining your peace, and will ruin that of Catarina. I know—I have seen more than you imagine—to be forewarned is to be forearmed. Once again, I say, beware of Francois Mallet!"

Libertino buried his face within his hands. He drank in with too willing an ear the insidious counsel of his brother. After a pause he remarked—

"Joanni, I am at last convinced of my error; be you my guide and counsellor; I will act as you direct me."

"Spoken like a man," exclaimed his brother, with energy, rising and seizing warmly his hand; "but you are cold," said he, "and ill. To-morrow you are for Genoa with the olives, I also shall be at the market, and we will speak further on the subject! *To bed, my brother!*" He seized his gun, and, followed by his dogs, left the house, and, in defiance of the pitiless raging storm, bent his way to the mountains.

Libertino hastened to bed, but sleep was a stranger to his eyelids. He almost repented of having listened to his brother, yet more that he had promised to abide his counsel; he had, however, gone too far to retract, and awaited with impatience the communication of the ensuing day.

On rising, Libertino remembered that it was the morning of a fete, and to leave Catarina to the enjoyment of the evening dance without his protection, added to the bitterness of his feelings.

Before he set out on his journey, he made his way to Mazza's dwelling, and called his daughter to the door.

"Catarina, it is the fete of St. ——."

"Yes! dear Libertino, and we shall have the dance earlier than usual; remember, we are to try Francois' new quadrilles."

"Curse Francois," exclaimed he, impetuously. Catarina looked alarmed—he soothed her by the softest endearments.

"I am not well, Catarina—I know not what I say—I am obliged to be at Genoa to receive payment for our olives—it annoys me, for I may not be able to return this night."

Catarina expressed her regret in the most lively manner; he kissed her affectionately, and, after a pause, continued—

"Catarina, I think you loved me *once*."

"Think I loved you? Oh, Libertino, what have I done? I do love you fondly and devotedly. I would die to make you happy."

"Have a care, my love, or I may put your affections to the test."

"Name it," she replied, "and judge me by it, if you will."

"Catarina, I have had a dream—a foolish, but a painful dream—I thought I held you in my arms, close to my heart, and a wolf came and tore you from me. It was at a dance, love. I am almost ashamed of my weakness and my request, but—— do not dance to-night."

"If that be all that is necessary to give you comfort," replied the smiling girl, "I will grant your request most willingly; I will not dance this night, or any other when you would that I should refrain from doing so. Ah! there is your sweet smile again. Heaven bless you, Libertino! you had almost drawn my tears; but that smile has more than repaid me the sacrifice, if it be one, that you require."

Libertino went on his road with a lightened heart; his approaching interview with his brother was his sole remaining cause of vexation. "I will no longer dally with that sweet girl's feelings," thought he, "this day will I purchase our wedding ring, and next week shall see us married. Then—at my own home—at least, she will be safe from the insidious wiles of that crafty Frenchman."

After executing the business which had taken him to Genoa, Libertino made purchase of the wedding-ring; but fearing, from its size, that it would ill suit the taper finger of his beloved, he purchased another as a guard, in which a single brilliant was fixed. His brother he found awaiting him at the Piazza del Aqua Verde.

"You are punctual, Libertino; but I shall not long detain you. Do you stay here the night?"

"I do."

"'Tis well, poor boy; then Catarina is no longer yours. Hear me," he exclaimed—seeing that Libertino was about to interrupt him—"I had intended to have opened to you a long train of suspicions that have entered my mind; I will now merely state one single damning fact,—*Did not Catarina promise you she would not dance this night?*"

"She did; but how knew you ——"

"To ascertain it, you would say. On seeking my horse this morning I found him lame; I went to Mazza's to borrow one; the door was ajar. I heard Catarina decline the dance; but also heard the wily spells of the Frenchman, and his insidious persuasions, nor did I leave the spot until she had consented to forswear herself. Francois Mallet will this evening triumph over you, and in defiance of the hold you vainly imagined yourself to possess over a woman's heart and a woman's will ——"

Libertino staggered against a pillar, scarcely able to support himself.

"Can it be possible?" he exclaimed.

"Judge for yourself. Return instantly; I will accompany you. Witness the dance from without—yourself unseen—then judge the truth of my assertion, and revenge yourself as a man."

The ride homewards was accomplished with speed, and in silence; scarcely a word was exchanged between the brothers. Joanni had effected his purpose—he had aroused the dormant energies of his brother for purposes which will be explained hereafter. Libertino had given entrance to the direct passions of the human heart; and, like the nursling pelican, they fed upon the heart's blood of their cherisher. The neighboring villagers had all crowded to the dance; the towns-people had also assembled there in throngs. The brothers, after having changed their attire, entered the extreme end of the building appropriated for that purpose; but remained in another room, where the elder part of the community were enjoying themselves with their various games of cards.

"Will you take a hand at *trecetti?*" said one to Joanni—he declined; "or you, Libertino, at *biscambigia?*"

"No," said Joanni, "he purposes trying a hand at *marriagio*, if he play at all."

It was said pointedly, and the equivoque was not lost upon his brother.

"This scene pleases me not," said Joanni, "I shall return home; you will find me there, should you require my services."

With his brother departed Libertino's firmness. He longed, yet dreaded to ascertain the truth; for he had sworn within himself a revenge so deep, so fearful, were he *but* betrayed, that the very thought was less bearable than the execution.

After a time, he summoned resolution to ascertain his fate He went without the house, and approached cautiously the window; by the glaring of the lights too soon did he perceive that he was undone—Catarina was in the act of dancing, and the lively Frenchman was her partner. Then was the die cast; and from that moment Libertino seemed to lose his former self, and to be swayed yet more strongly than his brother by the scorching passions of the soul. He rushed homewards; his brother was already there, and asked him the result of his investigation, but no answer was returned—a livid paleness overspread Libertino's face. His lips were parched—his brows were so contracted that they met together. At last, in a deep and solemn tone he exclaimed—

"I *am* the lost unhappy wretch you painted me. Brother! your counsel."

"Go to my room, you will find abler counsellors and assistants than myself behind the door."

Libertino mounted the stairs—he reached the chamber—he found his brother's belt appended there. A stiletto, or rather cobbellata, together with a brace of double-barreled pistols, and a plentiful supply of ammunition, were placed in it; and a double-barreled gun, already loaded, rested in the corner. He took them all—affixed the belt to his waist, and slung the gun over his shoulder.—He spoke not a word as he passed his brother; but hastening to the festival, he approached the window, and with the diamond of the ring he had purchased that day in Genoa, described two circles in one of the panes, rather larger than the muzzles of his pistols.

For a moment he hesitated—Catarina was smiling, and looked more lovely than he had ever seen her. His own love knot was at her breast; but she smiled again and again, and that at Francois The demon of vengeance triumphed—his pistols were raised, and with a barrel of each, he laid the lovely girl and her thoughtless companion breathless on the ground. Screams rent the air—all was in confusion. Libertino stopped for one moment to gain a last, last look at the still placid features of her he had destroyed; and then, like the fell demon who left his first estate and glorious paradise, he fled—but he was abashed, heart-struck, almost annihilated—although revenged!

[*To be continued.*]

Extracts from Notes of Lectures, delivered by Mr. Buckingham, who has recently travelled through Egypt, and the East,—and is now lecturing in our Northern Cities.

MUMMIES.

The mummies, or embalmed bodies of the dead, are, as has before stated, found in immense numbers in all parts of Egypt. The doctrines which they believed, and which led them to build such imperishable sepulchres for their dead, led them also to embalm the corpse, so as to preserve the body entire, until the spirit which once possessed it, shall return to re-animate its former tenement. The art of embalmment, which was applied to all, whether of high or low degree, is now unknown; and the present inhabitants of Egypt, who for the most part have descended from Arab stock, bury their dead after the manner of christian nations.

There are various uses to which the ancient mummies are made subservient. In the first place, they are bought by European institutions, especially those which are found in the ornamental sarcophagi, and exhibited as specimens, of curiosity, and are thus made to enrich their owners. Another use to which they are put, is, that of filling a place in the pharmacopœia; and the drug known by the title of *momia*, may be purchased, as a sovereign cure for an inward bruise, at almost any of the apothecaries. They are again used by the artist, being pulverized and ground, and mixed into a color resembling a dark umber, which is said to give to the picture the appearance of the *antique*. But the common use made of the mummies by the inhabitants of the country, is to cut them up for fuel; and the traveller may view upon the hearth of the Egyptian cottage or peasant, the blazing portions of some disjointed mummy. The odor of the burning mummy is very grateful and pleasant: the ignition is quick, and being full of a resinous substance, they burn freely, and not unlike the Cannel coal. This seems to be a fortunate circumstance for this people, that some substitute for the more natural kinds of fuel is to be found; for there is no coal in the land, and wood is extremely scarce; there being not much else than the palm tree, which yields them food, and is therefore too valuable to be cut down.

"Mr. Reed, pa wants to borrow your newspaper."

"I'll lend him my breakfast, if that will do, as I haven't read the paper yet."

AGRICULTURAL.

THE MULBERRY AND SILK WORMS.

Mr. P. Force, of this city, has lately published a volume, comprising some 200 pages of letter-press, and ten or twelve engravings, which we should deem of great value to a growing branch of industry in our country, and one which promises, at no distant day, to constitute an important addition to the national wealth. The publication we refer to is a work on the cultivation and production of silk, being a "*Summary of the principal Chinese treatises upon the culture of the Mulberry and the rearing of Silk Worms.*" This Summary was first translated from the Chinese language into French by order of the Minister on Agriculture and Commerce, and a copy transmitted to our Secretary of State, by whose recommendation it has been translated into English, and published here by Mr. Force.

The making of Silk has become an object of more or less attention in every portion of the Union. Unlike other branches of industry, it is confined to no section of the country, and appears well adapted to all. It has already acquired a magnitude that will probably entitle it to be considered one of the objects for statistical inquiry and report at the taking of the next census. Should it be so we have no doubt that the results will be as surprising to the public as it will be gratifying. The Government deserves the credit of having done something to encourage this interesting object of industry. Congress has, on two or three occasions, incurred the expense of having prepared and printed, for gratuitous distribution, large numbers of tracts, containing the best information on the subject within its reach. The work now published, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State, coming from the most ancient silk-producing country in the world, and embodying in a compendious form the fruits of its matured experience, must possess peculiar value. Would not the same expense be well bestowed which would be requisite to place a dozen or two copies in the hands of each member of Congress for distribution in this district.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

BRIMSTONE FOR CATTLE.

It is probably not known to many of our farmers, that brimstone is valuable for cattle, in keeping them from ticks. These vermin are not only filthy in their appearance, but an injury to cattle. A piece of brimstone as large as a grain of corn, well pulverized, given in salt, will cause them to drop off, and prevent others from getting on for eight or ten days. I consider brimstone as necessary for a cow in summer as salt.—*Ohio Farmer.*

EFFECTUAL CURE FOR A SNAKE BITE.

Last summer a black man, in Frederick county was bit on the finger in the corn house about dark by a snake, supposed to be a copper head, from the circumstance that one was killed the next day under the house. Immediately the arm swelled to twice the ordinary size. I applied first the breast of a chicken cut open, next a large phial of whiskey to the wound. We also bathed the arm and hand frequently during the night and the next day until 10 o'clock with salt-water without any visible abatement of the swelling. At that time a physician arrived and immediately sent for the root of the Yellow Poplar Tree, (more properly called the American Tulip Tree,) he had a strong decoction made of the bark, washed the swelled part with it frequently; gave the patient half a pint every half hour, and applied the bruised bark which was boiled as a poultice. The relief was almost instaneous, the swelling soon subsided, and the pain which was very excruciating in a short time ceased altogether. The doctor assured me that had it not been for the administration of this simple remedy, the man would not have lived many hours; and I am convinced from what I saw, that had it been applied in the first instance, the suffering would have been very light.—I wish this remedy to be generally known, it may save the lives of hundreds.—*Franklin Farmer.*

Pruning Trees.—Many persons prune fruit trees in March or April. Experience proves this practice to be wrong—Prune in June, and you will find that the wounds heal up and are covered with bark much sooner than any other time.

MORAL DEPARTMENT.

It is our intention to devote a portion of our time in the selection of Essays, and such well written matter as may be adapted to the instruction, and edification of youth, the object of which is to create a taste for reading, induce habits of industry, and raise the tone of moral sentiment. We sometimes find pieces of this description dispersed through the newspapers, but so interlarded with light matter as, in some degree, to lose their force. We intend occasionally to devote one, or two columns of our paper exclusively to such reading.

The selections which will appear under the head of the "Moral Department" are not only designed for the instruction of youth, but persons of a maturer age will, we think, find, on examination, much to admire, and treasure up.

These selections shall be of such a character as to suggest pertinent remarks on the various relations they sustain to life, and while addressing themselves to the common sense of mankind, they will contain a valuable form of moral instruction. As the Press is a source from which much good or evil flows, too much care cannot be bestowed on such subjects as are designed for the eye of youth;—if their influence ceased with the perusal, or lost its force with the times which gave them birth—the consideration would be different;—but such is not the case. So great are the facilities of communication afforded by the Press, that whatever is put to type spreads its influence over the whole reading community—meets the eye of every reader, and stamps the impress of good or evil on every heart.

The responsibility then, incurred by conductors of newspapers and other public journals, is a great one. It shall be our care never to publish any article, that will startle the cheek of modesty, or offend the ear of delicacy.

OF THE IMPORTANCE OF LEARNING TO SAY NO.

A very wise and excellent mother, gave the following advice with her dying breath—"My son learn to say, No."—Not that she meant to counsel her son to be a churl in speech, or to be stiff-hearted in things indifferent or trivial—and much less did she counsel him to put his negative upon the calls of charity and the impulses of humanity; but her meaning was, that, along with gentleness of manners and benevolence of disposition, he should possess an inflexible firmness of purpose—a quality beyond all price, whether it regards the sons or the daughters of our fallen race.

Persons so infirm of purpose, so wanting in resolution, as to be incapable, in almost any case of saying No, are among the most hapless of human beings; and that, notwithstanding their sweetness of temper, their courteousness of demeanor, and whatever else of amiable and estimable qualities they possess. Though they see the right, they pursue the wrong; not so much out of inclination, as from a frame of mind disposed to yield to every solicitation.

A historian, of a former and distant age, says of a Frenchman who ranked as the first Prince of the Blood, that he had a bright and knowing mind, a graceful sprightliness, good intentions, complete disinterestedness, and an incredible easiness of manners, but that, with all these qualities, he acted a most contemptible part for the want of resolution; that he came into all the factions of his time, because he wanted power to resist those who drew him in for their own interest; but that he never came out of any but with shame, because he wanted resolution to support himself whilst he was in them.

It is owing to the want of resolution, more than to the want of sound sense, that a great many persons have run into imprudences, injurious, and sometimes fatal, to their worldly interests. Numerous instances of this might be named, but I shall content myself with naming only one—and that is, bank and hazardous surety-ship. The pit stands uncovered, and yet men of good sense, as well as amiable dispositions, plunge themselves into it, with their eyes wide open. Notwithstanding the solemn warnings in the proverbs of the Wise Man, and notwithstanding the examples of the fate of so many that have gone before them, they make the hazardous leap. And why? Not from inclination, or with a willing mind, but because being solicited, urged and entreated, they know not how to say No. If they had learnt, not only to pronounce that monosyllable, but to make use of it on all proper occasions, it might have saved from ruin, both themselves and their wives and children.

But the worst of it is still behind. The ruin of character, of morals, and of the very soul of man, originates oft in a passive yieldingness, of temper and disposition, or in the want of the resolution to say No. Thousands, and many thousands, through this weakness, have been the victims of craft and deceit. Thousands and many thousands, once of fair promise, but now sunk in depravity and wretchedness, owe their ruin to the act of consenting, against their better judgments, to the enticements of evil companions and familiars. Had they said No, when duty, when honor, when conscience, when every thing sacred demanded it of them—happy might they now have been—the solace of their kindred and the ornaments of society.

Sweetness of temper, charitableness of heart, gentleness of demeanor, together with a strong disposition to act obligingly, and even to be yielding in things indifferent or of trifling moment—are amiable and estimable traits of the human character: but there must be withal, and as the groundwork of the whole, such a firmness of resolution as will guarantee it against yielding, either *imprudently*, or *immorally*, to solicitations and enticements. Else one has very little chance in passing down the current of life, of escaping the eddies and quicksands that lie in his way.

Firmness of purpose is one of the most necessary sinews of character, and one of the best instruments of success; without it, genius wastes its efforts in a maze of inconsistencies, and brings to its possessor, disgrace rather than honor.

MAXIMS OF BISHOP MIDDLETON.

Persevere against discouragement.—Keep your temper.—Employ leisure in study, and always have some work in hand.—Be punctual and methodical in business, and never procrastinate.—Never be in a hurry.—Preserve self-possession, and do not be talked out of conviction.—Rise early, and be an economist of time.—Maintain dignity, without the appearance of pride; manner is something with everybody, and every thing with some. Be guarded in discourse, attentive and slow to speak.—Never acquiesce in immoral or pernicious opinions.—Be not forward to assign reasons to those who have no right to ask.—Think nothing in conduct unimportant and indifferent.—Rather set a good example. Practice strict temperance: &—And in your transactions, remember *the final account.*

At the request of a friend we give a place to the following lines in this week's paper:

From the Temperance Recorder.

THE TEMPERANCE DAY-STAR.

Long and gloomy was the night
Hanging on our mental sight,
While intemperance, dark and drear,
Fill'd with storms our atmosphere.
But behold! a star arise,
Brilliant, in these western skies!
Coming, like redeeming power,
In the last despairing hour.
Ye who would your children save,
From a drunkard's awful grave,
Point them to a prospect fair—
'Tis the Temperance morning-star.
Ye, who would redeem a friend
On whom earthly hopes depend;
Sit not down in deep despair—
Hail the Temperance morning-star.
Ye who plough the foaming brine,
See the star of Temperance shine;
Rising in your moral sky,
Like the day-spring from on high.
Toiling through a stormy night
How you wish'd for morning light—
Brighter, brighter, brighter far,
Shines the Temperance morning-star.
Onward speed thy radiant way,
Harbinger of dawning day!
Nations hail thee from afar—
Hail Columbia's morning-star.
While thy animating beams
"Bright o'er Europe" send their streams—
The Pacific's waiting isles
Welcome thy propitious smiles.
Sun of righteousness appear!
Fill the moral hemisphere—
On the scattering shades of night
Pour a flood of heavenly light.

X.

EXPLORING TOUR BEYOND THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

A very interesting and valuable work has recently made its appearance, entitled "Journal of an Exploring Tour beyond the Rocky Mountains, under the direction of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, performed, in the year 1835, '36, and '37: containing a description of the geography, geology, climate and productions; and the number, manners, and customs of the natives, with a map of the Oregon Territory. By the Rev. Samuel Parker. 12mo. pp. 371." This map is by far the best that has yet been published, of the almost unknown regions of the far West. It commences on the Western verge of civilization, say at Council Bluffs, about long. 96, and extends to the Pacific Ocean. North and South it extends from lat. 39 to 50. Although necessarily very imperfect, it conveys a pretty good idea of the general face of the country, its rivers, mountains, &c. and we are assured may be relied on as far as it goes. The "Journal, is a description of occurrences, curiosities, and scenery as they presented themselves to the notice of our traveller, with occasional observations having a more immediate bearing upon the objects of his tour, viz: to ascertain the most fit openings for missionary operations among the Indians. "The country here described," says the author, in his Preface, "is *sui generis*; every thing is performed on a large scale. Its lofty and perpetual snow-topped mountains, rising 200,000 feet or more, the trees of the forest, the wide-extended prairies, plants of enormous growth, and the results of volcanic agency, which you meet in almost every direction, render the whole an ever-increasing scene of interest to the traveller; and if any statement appear large it is because the facts are so in themselves." Of the many wonderful things recorded in this book, and which the author assures us were penned with the most scrupulous regard to accuracy, we can copy but a few, referring the reader to the work itself for a connected view of these interesting travels.—We are glad to find, by the extract first quoted, that a passage is reserved through the Rocky Mountains suitable for a Rail Road, as we shall wish to take a trip to the mouth of Columbia river, a few years hence, when we have 12 or 15 days to spare; or if we don't go ourselves, we may wish to send our children. There is hardly a doubt that such a work will eventually be constructed, and that our latest news from China and the Sandwich Islands, will come through this channel. Under date of the 10th of August, 1835, Mr. Parker thus writes:—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

The passage through these mountains is in a valley, so gradual in the ascent and descent, that I should not have known we were passing them, had it not been that as we advanced the atmosphere gradually became cooler, and at length we found the perpetual snows upon our right hand and upon our left, elevated many thousand feet above us—in some places ten thousand. The highest part of these mountains are found by the measurement to be eighteen thousand feet above the level of the sea. This valley was not discovered until some years since. Mr. Hunt and his party, more than twenty years ago, went near it but did not find it, though in search of some favorable passage, it varies in width from five to twenty miles; and following its course, the distance through the mountains is about eighty miles, or a four days journey. Though there are some elevations and depressions in this valley, yet comparatively speaking, it is level. There would be no difficulty in the way of constructing a rail road from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean; and probably the time may not be very far distant when trips will be made across the continent, as they have been made to the Niagara falls, to see nature's wonders.

SULPHUR SPRINGS.

At a place called Jackson's Hole, a narrow defile near the head waters of Columbia river, is a remarkable Sulphur Spring. Mr. Parkor thus briefly describes it:

Here, for some distance, I was much annoyed with the strong scent of sulphuretted hydrogen, and soon saw at the foot of the mountain under the bed of gypsum a large sulphur spring, which sent up as much as thirty gallons of water per minute. Around this spring were large quantities of incrusted sulphur, and so strongly is the water saturated, that it colors the water of the river, on the side next to the spring, a greenish yellow for more than a mile below.

MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.

A few miles west of Jackson's Hole, the caravan encamped three days to give their animals an opportunity to recruit.

While we continued here, I took an Indian and went up to the top of a very high mountain to take a view of the scenery around. The prospect was as extensive as the eye could reach, diversified with mountains, hills, and plains. Most of the mountains were covered with woods, but the hills and plains were covered with grass, presenting less of bright green, however, than might be expected, if the summers on this side of the mountain were favored with rains as on the east. The Rocky Mountains at the east, presented the appearance of an immensely large bank of snow, or large luminous clouds skirting the horizon.—The Trois Tetons were in full view, and not very far distant to the north. They are a cluster of very high pointed mountains, not less than ten thousand feet, rising almost perpendicularly, and covered with snow; five in number, but only three of them are so very high as to be seen at a great distance, and therefore take the above name. Here I spent much time in looking over the extended and varied scenery, in beholding the towering mountains; sometimes with pleasure in tracing the windings of the stream in the vale below; and these sensations frequently gave place to astonishment, in viewing the courses in which the rivers flow on their way unobstructed by mountain barriers. After some hours occupied in this excursion, I descended to the encampment, much gratified with what I had seen of the works of God. The soil of this valley and upon the hills, is black and rich, and the time will come, when the solitude which now prevails, will be lost in lowing of herds and bleating of flocks, and the plough will cleave the clods of these hills and vales; and from many altars will ascend the incense of prayer and praise.

PREACHING TO THE NEZ PERCES INDIANS.

Subbath 6th.—Early this morning one of the oldest chiefs went about among the people, with a loud voice explained to them the instructions given them last evening; told them it was the sabbath day, and they must prepare for public worship. About eight in the morning some of the chiefs came to me and asked where they should assemble. I asked them if they could not be accommodated in the willows which skirted the stream of water on which we encamped. They thought not. I then enquired if they could not take the poles of some of their lodges, and construct a shade. They thought they could; and without any other directions went and made preparation, and about 11 o'clock came and said they were ready for worship. I found them all assembled, men, women and children between four and five hundred, in what I could call a sanctuary of God, constructed with their lodges, nearly one hundred feet long and about twenty wide; and were all arranged in rows, through the length of the building, upon their knees, with a narrow space in the middle, lengthwise, resembling an aisle. The whole area within was carpeted with their dressed skins, and they all attired in their best. The chiefs were arranged in a semicircle at the end which I was to occupy. I could not have believed they had the means, or could have known how to have constructed so conveuient and so decent a place for a worship, and especially as it was the first time they had public worship. The whole sight, taken together, sensibly affected me, and filled me with astonishment; and I felt as though it was the house of God and the gate of heaven.

BEAUTIFUL WATERFALL.

In a river emtying into the Columbia, near Fort Vancouver.

Towards the lower part of Brant Island I re-embarked, and we proceeded a few miles farther and encamped below Pillar rock, over against and extraordinary cascade of water which decends the mountains from the south. Pillar rock is of basaltic formation, situated on the north side of the river, a few rods from the shore, on a narrow strip of rich bottom land, wholly insulated, rising five hundred feet, on the river side perpendicular, and on the others nearly so. Upon all except the river side, there are some very narrow offsets upon which grow some cedars, and also a very few upon the highest point. The base in comparison with the height, is very small, giving the whole the appearance of an enormous pillar. This is one of the astonishing wonders of volcanic operations.

The cascade upon the south side of the river is a pleasing wonder. According to the best estimation I could make, its whole descent is not less than a thousand feet. There are several narrow offsets, from most of which the water descends in a white, foaming sheet, at an angle of sixty or eighty degrees, presenting the appearance of a white stripe laid upon the side of the mountains. In two parts of the descent there are perpendicular falls; the last and lowest is probally not less than two hundred feet, and before the stream reaches the bottom, it is so dissipated into spray by the accelerating power of the attraction of gravitation, that it disappears, until again collected at the foot of the mountain, and winds its way a short distance into the Columbia.

FIRST SIHGT OF THE PACIFIC.

On the morning of the 22d, we waited for a favorable tide until nine o'clock, when we got under weigh with a brisk wind from the east.—Here the river begins to spread out into a bay, but owing to many shoals the navigation is difficult. We ran aground, but the increase of the tide set us afloat again, and soon the great Pacific ocean opened to our view. This boundary of the "far west" was to me an object of great interest; and when I looked upon the dark rolling waves and reflected upon the vast expanse of five thousand miles, without an intervening island until you arrive at the Japan coast, a stretch of thought was required, like contemplating infinity, which can measure only by succession its expansion and sublimity. Like the vanishing lines of prospect, so is contemplation lost in this extent of ocean.

DOINGS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Abolitionists have succeeded in engendering a bitter feeling of hostility between the whites and free blacks in Philadelphia. That city was, we understand, in a state of very high excitement last week, in consequence of some murders committed by blacks upon white men, and it required all the force of the city authorities to keep the peace. Quiet and good feeling have not prevailed there since the burning of the Abolition Hall.

On Friday night (we believe) last week, one of the city police was killed by a free negro without any provocation known. As soon as the fact was made public, a strong excitement was aroused, which was with difficulty allayed, by assurances from the city authorities, that the murderer was a lunatic who had escaped from the custody of his keepers. On the next, Saturday night, a respectable citizen standing near his own door, was stabbed by two free blacks, and expired a short time afterwards. This revived the public indignation; and we are informed that the prospect at one time, was, that it would be impossible to prevent a general massacre of the blacks. The militia was called out—the blacks concealed themselves as well as they could, and many fled to New Jersey.

The Philadelphia papers received yesterday contained no mention of the disturbances, except a card from the sheriff, thanking some of the companies for the prompt and efficient aid they had extended to him in preserving the peace of the city.—*Richmond Whig.*

These are the effects of that universal philanthropy, which under the garb of friendship is rendering the condition of the free colored population and the slave, tenfold worse than it otherwise ever would have been. Instead of bringing about in the North an equalization of rights between the white and black population, as it professes, it is drawing the line of distinction more strongly, and widening the breach. Its operation, as the late disturbances prove, will finally have the effect of expelling the free negroes entirely from the North, and making the restraints of the slave more rigid.—Well might the negroes say, (as indeed, many of them do,) save me from my officious, and pretended *friends!*

CONGRESSIONAL.

Tuesday, June 12, 1838.

IN SENATE.

Mr. Webster, in pursuance of previous notice, asked leave to introduce the following:

A Bill making further provisions for the collection of the public revenues.

Be it enacted, &c., That the operation of so much of the act of June 23d, 1836, entitled "An act to regulate the deposites of the public money," as prohibits the receipt of the notes or bills of specie paying banks, which have issued since the 4th of March, 1836, notes or bills of a less denomination than five dollars, be, and the same is hereby, suspended until further order of Congress.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to select and employ as depositories of the public money, according to the provisions of said act, any banking institutions which may be established under the provisions of a law of the State in which it exists.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury hereafter to select and employ as depositories of the public money, according to the provisions of said act, any bank which shall redeem its notes and bills on demand in specie, notwithstanding it may have stopped specie payments since the date of the said act.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the operation of the second section of the act of April 14, 1836, entitled "An act making appropriations for the payment of Revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States for the year 1836," be, and the same is hereby, suspended until further order of Congress.

Leave was granted, the bill was introduced, and read the first time, and, on the suggestion of Mr. Wright that it would be of no use to refer it, a report just having been made on the whole subject from the Committee on Finance, the bill was laid on the table, with the understanding that it would receive its second reading and come under the consideration of the Senate to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PENSION SYSTEM.

Mr. Carter moved to make the three general pension bills the special order for Saturday next.

Mr. C. explained the character of the bills, and made an earnest appeal to the House in behalf of his motion. The titles of them were as follows:

1. A bill granting an additional quantity of land for the location of revolutionary bounty land warrants.

2. A bill to enlarge the provisions of the act granting half-pay to widows or orphans, where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States in certain cases.

3. A bill to extend the pension law of 1832 to Western Indian fighters between the years 1793 1795.

Mr. Cambreleng said he should object to making any more special orders.

Mr. Carter moved a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Rencher remarked that, as the bills were in Committee on the Union, a majority in Committee could take them up at any time.

Mr. Garland, of Louisiana, also objected.

Mr. Carter asked for the yeas and nays, which the House refused, as it did the motion to suspend: yeas, 93, nays 53, not two-thirds.

PRE-EMPTION BILL.

On motion of Mr. Boon, the House went into Committee on the Union, Mr. Craig in the chair; and Mr. B. moved to take up the pre-emption right bill.

Mr. Shields moved to lay that bill aside, and take up the Tennessee land bill; but, after some conversation, he waived the motion at that time, giving notice of his intention to renew it as soon as the bill under consideration was disposed of.

The "bill to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands" was then resumed, the question pending being on the following amendment submitted by Mr. Lincoln:

"Nor shall the benefit of this act extend to any person who has before availed himself of a pre-emption right to the entry of any of the public lands, and acquired a title thereto by reason of such entry."

Mr. Randolph, who was entitled to the floor, opposed the bill at some length.

The bill was further debated by Messrs. Underwood, Lincoln, Pope, Williams, of North Carolina, and Lyon.

Mr. Mason, of Ohio, opposed the bill at length, and in the course of his remarks he appealed to Mr. Casey of Illinois, as a member of the Committee on the Public Lands, to say whether any former President, in an annual message, had recommended a pre-emption law.

Mr. Casey replied that no President had, in an annual message, recommended the passage of a pre-emption law, until the present Executive in his last message had done so. The late President, however, had repeatedly recommended that the price of the public lands be reduced, and that the means be made easy by which any actual settler on the public lands could be enabled to secure a home freehold and fireside of his own. It was scarcely necessary, perhaps, to add that Mr. C. was himself warmly in favor of both principles, that of pre-emption, and that of graduation, by which the rights of the United States were secured, and the best interests of a worthy class of citizens.

Mr. Crary followed at length upon the various topics connected with the bill; and when he had concluded,

The amendment offered by Mr. [illegible] amendment of Mr. Underwood, was [illegible] Mr. Underwood.

Mr. Martin then obtained the floor, and [illegible] to address the Committee, but [illegible] hour was late, he would, if desired, [illegible] floor for a motion to rise.

Mr. Briggs moved that the Committee [illegible] which motion was carried in the affirmative, 70, noes 57.

Wednesday, June [illegible]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TEXAS.

Mr. Dromgoole, from the same committee, [illegible] the following report; which was read:

The committee on Foreign Affairs, to [illegible] was referred sundry Executive communications and resolutions of State Legislatures, [illegible] numerous petitions and memorials relative to the annexation of Texas to the United States, [illegible] at the late and present sessions of Congress, [illegible] port:

That there is now no proposition pending [illegible] House either for the admission of the Republic of Texas, as a State, into the Union, or for its territorial annexation to the United States.

The committee do not deem it advisable to commend any action on the part of the House of Representatives calculated to prejudice any such proposition, should it hereafter be formally submitted for decision, or to forestall public sentiment in relation thereto. In consideration whereof, the following resolution is reported:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the whole subject, and that all the papers relating thereto, and to them referred, be laid on the table.

Mr. Cushing called for a division of the question, so that it might be taken first upon that clause of the report which proposed to discharge the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He dissented from the report, and intended, before he sat down, to move a recommitment, with a view to have the subject more deliberately and argumentatively reported to the House. It was due to the country that the subject. The preamble says there is no proposition before the House. This might, in strict technical parliamentary language, be correct, as there was no motion or resolution pending [illegible] for the annexation of Texas; but Mr. C. thought that this was in substance correct. Three States of the Union, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi, have passed resolutions in favor of the admission of Texas into the Union; and of two of these States, at least, the resolutions have been presented here, and are in the possession of the House. In addition to which, Texas herself had directly applied to the United Stetes for admission. The proposition was pending now, and in force, and not, (as the late report of the Secretary of State would seem to intimate,) withdrawn from the cognizance of this Government.

By the latest intelligence from Texas, the Republic of that Republic had distinctly refused to withdraw the application. Some gentlemen might think that this proposition was within the cognizance of the Executive only, as in the first instance, but he maintained the contrary most positively. Congress, the House, the people of the United States, were under no obligation to wait, in such a matter, for the initiation of the Executive in regard to it. The representatives of the people have the same power and right to act upon it in the first instance. He might not be disposed to do right. It was the duty of the House to see to the rights and interests of the people upon this vital question. The Constitution does not give to the Executive any power to admit new States. It is for Congress to do it so far as power resides any where. Let Congress, let the House, speak, and speak out to the country and the world. Furthermore, three of the States, Ohio, Michigan, and Massachusetts, have sent here resolutions solemnly remonstrating against the annexation of Texas. It was due to those three States, also, to express an opinion promptly upon this subject. It was due to thousands upon thousands of petitioners, whose petitions on this subject laid on the table, to express an opinion. They ask it; they demand it; they have a right to it. How long is this House to fold itself in the mantle of its dignity; covering itself up in dullness; refusing to utter its opinion; suppressing opinion and debate; disdaining, as it were, to treat the people fairly, in the light of day, manfully and honestly, as becomes their representatives?

Mr. C. insisted upon the duty of the committee to make a full argumentative report. He would not undertake to discuss the merits of the question. He was conscious it would be out of order, and had no disposition on this or any other question to debate out of order; and he had therefore confined himself strictly and rigidly to the question immediately pending. He desired to see a full report upon the subject, and therefore he submitted the following motion:

That the report and accompanying papers be recommitted to the same committee, with instructions to make a report thereon in full as to the merits of the questions presented by the resolutions of the Legislatures of the several States of Tennessee, Alabama, Michigan, Ohio, and Massachusetts, and of the various petitions before the House, on the subject of Texas.

PRE-EMPTION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Union, Mr. Craig in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the "bill granting pre-emption rights to setlers on the public lands," the question being on the amendment of Mr. Lincoln, as modified, by engrafting thereon the amendment of Mr. Underwood, as before given.

Mr. Chapman, who was entitled to the floor, addressed the House at length in an earnest support of the pre-emption system, and in a full reply to the objections urged against it.

Mr. Prentiss, of Mississippi, followed the same side.

Mr. Robertson proceeded to oppose the bill, and the policy involved in it; and had not concluded when the House took its daily recess.

Thursday, June 14.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. C. H. Williams moved to take up the resolution of Mr. Boon to fix the period of the adjournment of the present session of Congress.

Objection being made, Mr. W. moved a suspension of the rules, and asked for the yeas and nays; which being ordered, were—yeas 82, nays 55.

So the House refused to take up the resolution for consideration.

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

Friday Evening, JUNE 22, 1838.

Commercial Convention.—A number of Delegates, from many of the counties, and cities of Virginia, have recently convened in Richmond, to take into consideration the present commercial state of the South, and to examine, and set forth the advantages, and practicability of establishing a direct trade with Foreign ports.

It is cheering to see by these, and other movements of the same kind, that the Southern people are, at last, beginning to awake to their real interest;—for years have we allowed ourselves to be dependant on the North for such commercial transactions as we could better conduct ourselves;—so long indeed, that they have really been led into the erroneous belief that we could not get along without them; and so, any one might suppose, to look upon our own sea-ports, bearing the marks of premature decay, the grass springing up in their streets, while a corresponding prosperity has favored the North,—and more than this, to see our calm endurance of insult and wrong thrown upon us, by an interference with our property through Abolitionism. If the South, the producer, will let the North, who has always acted as her agent, see that she can transact her own business, it will go farther than any thing else to put down the meddling interference of Fanatics, and to ensure her rights.

Congressional Proceedings.—Since our last, we have an account of another disgraceful outrage committed in the House of Representatives, Washington City. The parties engaged were Mr. Biddle of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Downing of Florida, both whigs.—Mr. Biddle, who is represented as being a very obstinate, stern sort of man, gave Mr. Downing the *lie* direct, whereupon Mr. Downing seized an inkstand, or some other missile, and was making towards Mr. Biddle, when he was restrained by the interposition of many members. The provocation which led to the affair was some reflection of Mr. Downing's upon Mr. Biddle's course in the House, conveyed in very insulting terms.

The occurrences of this kind, which have lately taken place, certainly afford *striking* displays of Congressional character,—scenes worse than the veriest school-boy brawling—honorable members giving each other the "*lie*," and getting into down-right boxing, and scratching encounters in one of the halls of Congress! Have gentlemen lost all respect both for their private characters, and the public station which they are thus disgracing? Why have many of the public presses been slow in censuring these abuses? Such conduct should surely be condemned by all parties without distinction, as a prostitution of our legislative hall, and an insult upon the whole country. It is not to be concealed that the violent conduct of some members of the House, for a few sessions past, and especially during the present, has tended to degrade this branch of the Legislative body, which *is* the first in the country, and *ought* to be the most grave, and dignified, into an assembly *that* for disorder would rival any gathering in the States,—a theatre for low contention and petty strife. But if these things must be carried on, it would be more manly at least, to go about it in a more *scientific* manner,—they have been so far mere child's play—not comparable to the Arkansas affair. In order that honorable gentlemen may have a more convenient arena than the floor of the House affords for their pugilistic exercises—would it not be advisable to erect a bull-ring in the Capitol square? where gentlemen might retire and box it out between themselves, without annoyance to others who may feel disposed to act as befits their station, and character.—We are happy, however, to be able to state that more of abuse and ink, than blood, was expended in the progress and adjustment of the late affairs,—and that they have not terminated in some manner as the Cilley tragedy.

Strange Inconsistency.—The Harrison Convention, which lately met in Ohio, having disposed of the question of the Presidency, before separating, adopted two Resolutions, palpably inconsistent with each other.—The *first* one *censures* the Ohio Senators, Messrs. Morris, and Allen, for retaining their seats, knowing, as they must, that a majority of the people of Ohio are against them, and *instructs* them to resign. The *second* one *applauds* Mr. Preston of South Carolina for doing precisely the same thing; for it is well ascertained that his course is contrary to the wishes of four-fifths of the people of South Carolina. Thus, this Convention *approves* in Mr. Preston, what it *condemns* in Messrs. Morris, and Allen. As regards the doctrine of instruction, Mr. Preston, and the two Ohio Senators stand precisely on the same ground,—if it be wrong in the Ohio Senators to hold on to their seats, knowing that a majority of the people of Ohio are against them, can it be right in Mr. Preston to hold on to his seat, when he knows that four-fifths of the people of South Carolina are opposed to his course? Although these gentlemen differ widely in policy, they occupy precisely the same condition in reference to their respective States, and it is ridiculously inconsistent in the Harrison Convention to *censure* one, and *commend* the other, for doing the same thing.

Our purpose in making these remarks is not either to censure, or approve the course of the Ohio Senators, or of Mr. Preston, but to expose the inconsistency of the Harrison Convention. Thus it will always be with men who look more to office, than principle.

Bank of the State.—The *Expose* of the affairs of the Bank of the State, published in this week's paper, exhibits that Institution in a very sound condition. We doubt whether there is another Bank in the United States in a better condition. In reality, it has a good deal more specie, than can be necessary to sustain itself under any probable state of things that may arise. It would have been equally safe, and much better for the community, and the Stockholders, had the Bank in the last twelve months, curtailed less by half a million of dollars, indeed, we may say if it had suffered its debt to stand at what it was in May 1837. From May 1837, to May 1838, during the very crisis of the general pressure, this Bank called in of its outstanding debts more than one million of dollars. If the other Banks of the country had acted on the same severe principle, the pecuniary suffering would have been much greater, great as it was. In his address to the Stockholders, Judge Cameron, the President of the Bank, says—"There is now a reasonable ground of expectation that the Banks in Philadelphia will *very soon* resume specie payments, they will be promptly followed by the Banks in Maryland, Virginia and this State." Thus it is evident that every thing depends on the Philadelphia Banks,—or in other words, on the will, and pleasure of Nicholas Biddle. It is folly to attempt to disprove that this man is now the great obstacle in the way of a general resumption of specie payments. In the policy which he is pursuing, he has his objects in view, and whether political, or for speculation, they are meanly selfish, and, as such, deserve the severe reprobation of the public.

The Whigs of Ohio have recently made a strong move in favor of Gen. Harrison. They held a Convention which was very numerously attended, and unanimously nominated their favorite for the Presidency,—subject however to the decision of the GRAND CONVENTION to be held in Harrisburg in December, 1839.—Thus we have Gen. Harrison formally in the field.

The two Senators from Tennessee, Judge White, and Mr. Grundy in a recent debate, have had some sharp sparring with each other. The Vice President interfered, and stopped the quarrel, otherwise it may have proceeded to a much greater length than it did. Truly, the times about Washington appear to be sadly out of joint.

CONGRESS.

There is no news of importance from this Body.—By extracts from their proceedings which we give, it will be seen that they have not yet acted finally on the propositions before them, either the bill for annexing Texas,—the Pre-emption right bill,—or that fixing the time for adjournment.

The Bank of the State of North Carolina has declared a Dividend of five and a quarter per cent., payable at the mother Bank in Raleigh on the first Monday in July next, and at the Branches and Agencies fifteen days afterwards.

The Citizens of Fayetteville have held a meeting, and appointed sixteen Delegates to the Greensboro' Convention, to be held on the 4th of July on the subject of Internal Improvement.

Southern Literary Messenger.—The June number of this interesting periodical is on our table, and fully sustains its high literary character. The contents and card shall appear in our next.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT CONVENTION.

A Convention of the friends of Internal Improvement has been called to be held in Greensborough on the 4th of July. The call has been made, so far as we know, without much concert among the friends of the cause, and we are not informed of the particular object in view, if there be any. Nevertheless, the people of Rowan ought not to be backward in responding to the call, they should meet it with promptness; if for no other reason, we ought to do this, through respect to the people of Wilmington and Fayetteville, who have taken up the subject with more than common spirit.—Although there may be nothing very specific to come before the Convention, yet it may have the effect of again starting into life the slumbering feelings of the people of the Western Counties. We have been dead on the subject for nearly two years, it is time that we should awake, and begin to act, if we intend to act at all.—If the friends of the scheme of a rail-road from Fayetteville to the West do not act effectually on this subject before the meeting of the next Legislature, the State will be absolved from its obligation to subscribe 2-5ths of the stock; and it should be recollected that there may be some difficulty in getting another act passed. Let the people then arouse themselves on this subject, and determine what they will do—whether to move forward in the work of improvement, or sink down again into profound slumber.

The *Smithsonian bequest*, made sometime since by an Englishman to the City of Washington, has been recovered in law. Mr. Rush, attorney for the City, writes that he expected to sail in a few days from London bringing with him the money, amounting to £100,000 sterling.

The Coronation of the Queen of England takes place the last of the present month. She was 19 years old, the 29th May.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina is now in session in the City of Raleigh.

By the last advices from Liverpool cotton continued to advance a little.

Last accounts from Mexico state that the people are much pleased at the determination of the United States to submit all differences between the two Governments to the arbitration of a third power.

The late Bank Convention in Ohio have declared that the Banks of that State are ready and shall resume specie payments on the 4th of July next—*provided*, those of Philadelphia, New York, and Baltimore pursue the same course by that time.

Every paper which we receive from Charleston contains a list of "further attempts to fire the City"—they have become so frequent says the "Mercury," that their relation has almost become a regular and standing record,—fortunately none have succeeded.

The "Register" states that the Rev. Dr. Eastburn has declined accepting the office of Bishop of the Diocese of Maryland to which he was appointed some time since by a Convention of the Church of that State.

HENRY ATKINSON of North Carolina has been appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be Governor of the new Territory of Iowa, and WILLIAM B. CONWAY of Pennsylvania to be Secretary.

We have no late news from the Cherokee country. The following letter from the "Darien Telegraph" is all the Indian information received, and this does not mention to what nation the 300 warriors belonged, though we conclude they are from Florida:

ST. MARY'S June 2, 1838.

DEAR SIR: To-day a despatch reached me from the upper part of our county, requiring aid against, as near as can be judged, 300 Indian warriors, who have thought proper to whip on our soil, two companies of militia. So great a number very justly gives alarm to our population. On Wednesday next I take the field against them, with as many volunteers as I can obtain, and Captain Tracy's company of riflemen; to give security to our citizens is all I expect to accomplish, until our Governor puts me in sufficient force to drive the scamps out of the swamp, which I hope will be done with all expedition. In the different engagements many men have been wounded, and one mortally. If the enemy chose or had an idea of offensive warfare, they could lay waste the entire county; nor could 20 men be found prepared to meet them. Fortunately, ignorance predominates; and instead of a bold, they use a dastardly warfare. You are at liberty to give publicity to the above.

Very respectfully, yours,
E. HOPKINS.

To CORNELIUS MACARDELL, Esq., Darien, Ga.

The Office of the "Western Carolinian" has been removed to Mr. Cowan's large brick house on Main Street.

"THE MICROCOSM."

In consequence of the confined state of our affairs last week, and the press of other matter we omitted to notice the publication of the "Microcosm," a new and very neat little paper which has lately appeared in Raleigh, under the Editorial management of Master LEONIDAS B. LEMAY, who is only nine years old. The number which we have before us, contains a pleasing and tasteful variety of useful and miscellaneous literary selections. Master Lemay, in his Prospectus, very wisely declares that he will eschew all political contentions, and devote his paper entirely to such matters as shall be useful and entertaining to all, but particularly to the young, for whom it is especially designed. We wish our young cotemporary all the success which his commendable enterprise so well deserves, and hope he will have much patronage and encouragement awarded to his efforts. It will afford us pleasure to receive and forward the names of any who may wish to subscribe. The "Microcosm" is published weekly at $1 50 per annum.

Farmers' Register.—We have received the last number of this valuable publication. We inadvertently omitted to publish last week the "Table of Contents"—they will be found in another column. We commend them to the attention of Farmers.

GREENSBOROUGH CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Citizens of the Town of Wilmington, holden on the 8th of June, 1838, Dr. THOMAS H. WRIGHT, *Magistrate Police, in the Chair, Gen'l.* ALEXANDER MCRAE, *Secretary.*

On motion of Jeremiah Lippitt, Esq.

Resolved, That while the Citizens of Wilmington rejoice in the general prosperity of the State, they have a particular interest in the developement of the resources and encouragement of the industry of the productive Western Counties, and in the extension of the facilities of transportation to those regions connected with Wilmington as their shipping Port.

Resolved, That while South Carolina and Virginia are urging upon our Citizens the advantages of their own ports, it becomes us to call upon them to enquire into the many advantages possessed by their own Wilmington, conscious that without arrogance we can compare with the cherished Cherished Charleston on the one hand, and the favored Norfolk on the other, possessed as we are of depth of water for vessels of sufficient burden for maintaining an extensive foreign trade, not inferior to any of the larger and more prosperous Cities of the South, with a greater variety of products to furnish Cargoes to any part of the world, than any other port in the U. States.

Resolved, That we hail with joy an occasion which may afford an opportunity of meeting our fellow Citizens from various sections, and confering with them on subjects connected with the great interests of the State; and that therefore we do now appoint Delegates to a Convention proposed to be holden at Greensborough, on the 4th day of July next.

Resolved, That *W. C. Lord, Wm. B. Meares, R. H. Cowan, Walter Gwynn, E. J. Hill, C. C. Stow, A. Lazarus, Alexander McRae, Jer. Lippitt, P. K. Dickinson, H. R. Savage, A. J. DeRosset, jr., J. P. Brown*, and *John McRae* be the said Delegates, with power to fill any vacancies which may arise in their own body.

Resolved, That certified copies of these Resolutions be sent to the Intendant of the City of Raleigh, and to the Magistrate of Police of the Towns of Newbern, Halifax, Fayetteville, Hillsboro', Salisbury, Greensboro,' Ashboro', Pittsboro', Salem, Lexington, Lincolnton, and such other places as may be deemed expedient by the above Committee, soliciting their immediate co-operation in the objects of the contemplated Convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Wilmington Advertiser, with a request that the same be republished in the several newspapers of the State.

THOMAS H. WRIGHT, *Chairman.*
ALEXANDER MCRAE, *Secretary.*

From the Cherow Gazette Extra, of June the 20.

ANOTHER STEAM BOAT ACCIDENT.

MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

The following from the Post Master at Fayetteville, was received per express mail, yesterday evening, by the Post Master of this town.

Heart rendering catastrophe.

LOSS OF THE STEAM PACKET PULASKI.

On Thursday the 14th inst. the Steam Packet Pulaski Capt. Dubois, left Charleston for Baltimore with about 150 passengers, of whom about 50 were ladies.—At about 11 o'clock the same night while off the N. C. coast, 20 miles from land, the starboard boiler exploded and the vessel was lost with all the passengers and crew, except those who are mentioned below, who landed in two small boats near the sound. When the boats left the wreck; several were still alive floating on the fragments.

For list of passengers see Charleston papers.

PERSONS SAVED.

Mrs. Nightingale, servant and child, J. H. Cooper, Pooler, Pooler, Sen. Robeson of Savannah, Barn's, of N. C. Solomon, Hibert, mate of Pulaski, Zenchtenburg, Tappan, West, Brown (steward.)

DROWNED IN LANDING.

Mr. Bird, an old gentleman from New York, a young man unknown, Jenny, colored woman, Priscilla, colored woman.

In great haste,
Respectfully,
J. McRAE.

The Charleston Courier of June 15 contains the following list of Passengers:

Per steam packet Pulaski, from Savannah, for Baltimore—Mrs. Nightingale and servant, Mrs. Fraser and child, Mrs. Wilkins and child, Mrs. Mackay, child and servant, Mrs. Wagner, child and servant, Miss A. Parkman, Miss C. Parkman, Miss T. Parkman, Mrs. Hutchison, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Lamar, Miss R. Lamar, Miss M. Lamar, Miss R. J. Lamar, Miss E. Lamar, Miss C. Lamar, Mrs. Dunham, Mrs. Cumming and servant, Mrs. Wort, Mrs. Stewart and servant, Mrs Taylor, Miss Drayton, Mrs. Pringle and child, Miss Pringle and nurse, Mrs. Murray, Miss Murray, Mrs. Britt, Miss Heald, Mrs. Rutledge, Miss Rutledge, Mrs. H. S. Ball, nurse, child and servant, Miss Trappier, Mrs. Longworth, Mrs. Edings and child, Miss Mikell, Mrs. Coy and child, Miss Clarke, Mrs B. F. Smith, Mrs. N. Smith, Mrs. Gregory, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Hubbard, Mrs. Merret, Miss Greenwood, Col. Dunham, Col. Hodson, Gen. Heath, Dr. Wilkins, Dr. Cumming, Dr. Stewart, Dr. Ash, Rev. E. Crotts, Rev. Mr. Murray, Major Twiggs, Judge Rochester, Judge Cameron, Messrs. S. B. Parkman, G. B. Lamar, C. Lamar, W. Lamar, T. Lamar, R. Hutchison, R Brower, S. Livermore, B. W. Fosdick, H. Eldridge, C. Ward, G. Huntington, J. H. Courper, H. B. Nichols, L. Bird, A. Lovejoy, W. W. Foster, J. L. Wort, W. A. Stewart, A. Hamilton, S. Miller, R. W. Pooler, Jr., W. C. N. Swift, A. Burns, H. N. Carter, E. P. Pringle, Rutl. S. Ball, Longworth, F. M'Rae, S. C. Rowand, W. Edings, R. Seabrook, J. Seabrook, S Keith, G. W. Cag, T. W. Whaley, O. Gregorie, N. Smith, B. F. Smith, Davis, R. D. Walker, L. W. Innis, Hubbard, J. Auge, Bennet, Clifton, Merritt, R. L. Greenwood, Evans, Freeman, Master Murray, and Master Parkman, R. W. Pooler.

Comparative Statement of the Bank of the State of North Carolina,

Shewing the condition of the Bank, as of May, 1837, and May, 1838.

MEANS.	May, 1837.	May, 1838.
Bills and Notes discounted & Bills of Exchange,	$3,462,195 81	2,453,366 8
Real Estate,	35,311 13	35,311 1
Due from Banks,	71,307 57	240,717 8
Notes of other Banks on hand,	80,053 00	80,115 0
Specie,	492,197 89	522,457 9
Vouchers unadjusted, and Bills & Checks in *transitu*	22,300 77	7,265 0
DOLLARS	4,163,366 17	3,349,236 7

To the Stockholders of the Bank of the State of

The foregoing Statement, exhibiting the is published for your information. The former was m ments by the Banks in the United States; the latter a the different items composing the Statement, will show and will enable you to judge how far the affairs of the surances given in the brief communication addressed to pension of Specie Payments had been forced on them which they had no control.

The high duty of being prepared for the resumption o the adjoining States, has been borne constantly in mind the ability to meet, successfully, the performance of th representstives of other Banking Institutions, the moral at the earliest day, has been respectfully urged.

This bank is, as you will see from the Statement refe bilities in Specie, and will do so to the fullest extent, o payment of their liabilities in like manner. It would n that this Bank should anticipate their action on this sub

There is now a reasonable ground of expectation, tha cie payments. They will be promptly followed by the the impression that an event, so much desired by all, w conviction that a forbearance longer to make a Dividend not necessary for the security of the creditors of the Ba of 5½ per cent., which will be paid (after deducting the next, as you will see by the notice given by the Cashie

By order of the

RALEIGH, June 14, 1838.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Pride of Opinion.—It is said that an Italian nobleman fought sixteen duels upon the question, which was the better poet, Ariosto or Tasso, and being mortally wounded in his sixteenth, with his dying words confessed that he never read either. Wonder if there are not many learned arguiers in our country that might honestly confess equal ignorance concerning the very matters for which they so strenuously contend.—*Picayune.*

ANOTHER BANK FRAUD.

The new State of Michigan is not a whit behind old Massachusetts, in the villany which characterizes its banking operations. It seems from the Detroit Advertiser, that the Bank Commissioners have discovered a pretty mass of corruption in the 'Farmers' Bank of Genesee County.' They entered into an examination of the affairs of the Bank on the 16th ult. They found no officer in charge, and no set of books had ever been kept. It appears that the first election of directors took place on the 30th of December, 1837, on which day H. R. Jerome was elected President, and R. M. Morrison, Cashier. The security of the Bank, a bond of 250,000 dollars, was filled and approved by the treasurer and clerk, and the bank commenced operations. On the 4th of January last, Robt. J. S. Page was elected Cashier. The Commissioners found a file of designated "stock notes," a file of receipts to the several subscribers to stock, and unendorsed notes to the amount of 188,653,50 dollars! Two of these notes, amounting to upwards of $60,000, were given by H. R. Jerome, the President, payable five years after date! Two others for upwards of $53,000 given by Rufus Brown, Jr., were also made payable 5 years after date!

The bills found in the Bank, signed by Jerome as President, and Page Cashier, amounted to 3,355 dollars. No specie or foreign bills of any description were found! Copies only of the bonds and mortgages, given as the securities could be found. The whole amount of specie which appears at any time the *bona fide* property of the Bank was only 1500 dollars. Instead of the 10 per cent. specie payment, the stock subscribers gave to the Treasurer their individual notes for the instalment payable in specie, for which the Treasurer gave specie receipts! The Commissioners further say there is no evidence that any instalments of the capital stock were ever paid according to law.

The Banks and the Merchants.—The London Spectator has some sagacious hints, which we think all who are in favor of freedom in trade would do well to ponder on. Every man, whether in or out of trade, should abhor a monopoly of it as fatal to every interest in society; but how merchants can look on with indifference and see banking corporations putting fetters on that class whose business they were created to foster, driving individual dealers from the field of competition by the weight of corporate capital, and the privilege of issuing paper money, passes all understanding. Mr. Buchanan's speech touches this topic. The Spectator says:

"According to the American papers, the United States and Southern state banks were in the market as purchasers of cotton. It was calculated that up to the end of January the former bank alone had purchased, through its agents, to the enormous extent of 300,000 bales during the season, the value of which was reckoned at $12,000,000. In payment as the papers remark, the banks 'give their irredeemable currency;' and so long, therefore, as no compulsory resumption of specie payment takes place, they can await their own time for realizing sales in Europe, where the cotton has been sent. This system of operations in produce with United States post-notes being extended, as is said to be the case, to other counties—as, for example, to Cuba, the West Indies, and Brazil, for sugar and coffee—is calculated to invest the banks in question with a controlling power excessively inconvenient to the mercantile community."

The same paper adds:—"Such a state of things could, of course, last no longer than an irredeemable paper currency in America was tolerated. On these grounds, therefore, is the hostility of the United States bank to a return to specie payments accounted for by a portion of the American press."

Population of the Globe.—Writers vary very much in estimating the population of the globe.—Indeed the date from which it is computed are very uncertain. The number of the human race has commonly been estimated at one thousand millions. Malte Brun, however, estimates it at only 650,000,000; allowing to Europe 170,000,000, to Asia 330,000,000, to the Islands of the great ocean 20,000,000, to Africa 70,000,000, and to America 45,000,000.

gypsum on sweet potatoes. Perpetual [illegible] certain soils. Liming and marling in Mathews county. Marling in Queen Ann's county, Md. The morals of manuring. Deep ploughing, &c. Baden corn. Marl beds of South Carolina. On the rotation for grain farms. Remarks on the soils and agriculture of Gloucester county. Law of New York in regard to trespassing stock and divirion fences. Monthly commercial report.

Selections.—Phosphorescent plants. Rail-roads and steam-boats. East-India caoutchouc. Origin of coal. Remarkable clearness of the air, a precursor of rain. Beer. Enamelled hardware. On the causes which produce double flowers in plants. Harvesting of corn. Organization and functions of animals and plants compared. Catastrophe in a mine. Plants growing under glass. Lime as manure. Report of Netherby farm, Cumberland, England. Relation of soils to manures. Use of fish manure in England. The price of rents, and of the tenant's "good will" in Ireland. Measures for wheat. Taming wild horses. Reaping machine. General account of the tobacco trade of the United States. Jeuffret's new manure. Treatise on bone-manure. On the cultivation of small farms. Route of the Michigan and Illinois canal. Culture of onions. Beavers in Surry county. Loss of Species of plants. Silk-worms fed on rice. Completion of removing the great raft on Red river. Age and size of trees.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In Ashborough, Randolph County, on Tuesday evening, the 12th inst., by Jonathan Redding, Esq., Mr. OREN A. BURGESS to Miss LOUISA WEST, only daughter of Mrs. Christina West.

At St. Augustine, East Florida, on the 2d instant, MAJOR JOHN BEARD, Jr., of this Town, to Miss MARIA WILLIAM ANDERSON, daughter of the late George Anderson, Esq., of that City.

In Lincoln County, on Thursday evening, the 7th instant, by the Rev. J. G. Fritchey, Mr. HENRY F. RAMSOUR to Miss SARAH E. SHUFORD, daughter of Mr. Philip Shuford.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

In this place, on the 19th instant, of the Dropsy, Mr. JACOB FRALEY, aged about sixty-seven years.

PUBLIC MEETING.

The citizens of Rowan are requested to meet in the Court House on Thursday, the 28th June, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to represent this County in the Internal Improvement Convention to be held in Greensboro' on the 4th of July.

STRAYED, from the Subscriber, about two months since, a small Sorrel Mare Indian Pony, about nine years old. She is in height about four feet and has her mane roached; she was brought from Alabama in March last.

WM. HADEN.

Mocksville, June 5, 1838. tf

TO RENT, For the next six months, two rooms, the old office of the "Catholicon"—terms, cheap, apply at this office.

June 22, 1838.

Not long since a wag was brought before a Magistrate for shooting one of his neighbor's geese, when the following dialogue took place.

Mag. Did you kill this man's goose?

Deft. Yes sir.

Mag. Why did you kill it?

Deft. To keep it off of my ground.

Mag. Did you try any other plan to keep it off?

Deft. No sir that answered every purpose.

Mag. You might have frightened it away, it is a very easy matter to say *shoo* to a goose.

Deft. Oh very! (turning indignantly around and staring at the Magistrate) *shoo!—Focus*

"I wonder that you will smoke cigars," said an elderly maid to a clergyman, "for I believe tobacco and rum generally go together." "I wonder how you dare to be a woman," replied Surplice, "since women and men generally go together."

Small Talk.—Poor baby wants to tum to muzzy, tum, tum Tarley, and div muzzy a buff, dats a good tild.

To Housewives.—It is said that a few drops of spirits of nitre will do up bed bugs.

Great Men.—Alexander had a wry neck; William the Conqueror, in his latter days, was scarcely able to move from corpulency; Hannibal and Philip of Macedon but an eye apiece; Cesar and Mahomet were troubled with the falling sickness; and the northern hero, Odin, is said to have been little else than a compound of diseases. When Voltaire was first introduced into the Prussian palace, he was desired to enter a closet, where he found a little withered figure under the clothes, shivering with the ague—it was Fredrick the Great.

WHEREAS, certain persons have been in the habit of fishing in my Pond for some time past, with Nets or Seines of various descriptions, and believing that this method will, if continued, entirely destroy the fish, or prevent their increase at least, I have concluded by and with the advice of my friends, to prevent the same.—This, therefore, is to prohibit and forwarn all those who have been, or may hereafter be thus engaged, from doing the same from the date hereof, under the strictest penalty of the law.

I would remark, however, that I have not the least objection of any gentleman or lady, or parties of such, to fish with Hooks and Lines, at any time.

WM. S. MACAY.

Salisbury June 15, 1838. 5t

Private Entertainment.

THOS. FOSTER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has taken the House formerly occupied by Col. Wm. F. Kelly, in the town of Mocksville, Davie county, with the view of keeping PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT. The House is roomy and comfortable and in the business part of the village. The subscriber pledges his best exertions to render satisfaction to all who may call on him. His TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the country affords, and his BAR stocked with the choicest Liquors. His Stables are extensive and safe, will be well supplied with good Provender, and attended by a first rate Hostler.

Mocksville, Feb. 2, 1838. tf

NEW WATCHES, JEWELLERY AND CUTLERY.

JOHN C. PALMER has just returned from Philadelphia, with a very

Fine Assortment

of the above articles, of an entirely new fashion. A large assortment of

Superior RAZORS and KNIVES.

He can safely say that his assortment is superior to any in the western part of the State.—Call and see.

☞ Watches and Clocks repaired as usual, and warranted for twelve months.

Salisbury, Nov. 3, 1837. tf

SCULPTURING.

JOHN HOLDSHOUSER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he is still at his old business of

STONE-CUTTING,

seven miles South of Salisbury, and about ½ a mile from the old Charleston Road, where he is prepared to accommodate those wishing work in his line. He now has on hand and for sale, a good supply of MILL-STONES, of various sizes and prices, from twenty-five to thirty dollars a pair, of the best grit and workmanship;—also WINDOW SILLS, from $2 to $2.50; DOOR-SILLS from $2 to $3; DOOR STEPS $1.50; ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS from fifty to seventy-five cents; TOMB STONES from $10 to $15; GOLD (up-shaft) GRINDERS $20 a piece.

The Subscriber hopes by close attention to business, and his determination to furnish none but the best article, and on reduced terms, to merit and receive a liberal portion of public patronage.

Rowan County, April 13, 1838. 12m

DR. T. J. FOWLER,

SURGEON DENTIST,

(Late of Philadelphia,)

HAVING located in Salisbury, N. C., offers his Professional Services to the public. He performs every operation pertaining to DENTAL SURGERY, upon scientific principles. He Cleans, Scales, Files, Plugs, Levels, Separates, and Extracts Teeth, in the most perfect style. He inserts from one to an entire set of Human Natural Teeth. He also inserts whole sets of indestructible Magnambonum, Mineral or Porcelain Teeth upon a new principal by which they subserve all purposes of the natural, not only in appearance but in service, scurvey, with all diseases peculiar to the mouth, gums, teeth, advealar processes, &c. speedily and effectually cured, irregularities in the teeth of children remedied in a short time. Sufficient time will be given before payment is demanded, and if his services should not prove satisfactory, no charge will be made. THE POOR SERVED GRATIS.

N. B. Dr. F's. office is at the Mansion Hotel. Dr. F. will occasionally spend a portion of his time at Danville, Prince Edward C. H., and Farmersville, Va., also at Raleigh, Milton, Salem, Chapel Hill, Greensboro', and Charlotte, N. Carolina.

May 25, 1838. tf

☞ MONTAGUE'S BALM; ☜

AN INDIAN REMEDY *for* TOOTH-ACHE.

THE established reputation and constantly increasing demand for this effectual remedy of pain and preservative of the Teeth, has induced the subscriber to offer it to the American Public. Arrangements have been made to supply agents in all the principal cities and towns of the U. States. so as to place it within the reach of those suffering, and likely to suffer, with the most harrassing of all aches, (tooth-ache.) When applied according to directions given on the bottle, it has never failed to afford immediate and permanent relief.—It also arrests the decay in defective teeth and relieves that soreness which so frequently renders a strong tooth useless.

The application and remedy are simple, innocent, and not unpleasant; and the large number of persons, in various sections of the country, that have already experienced such delightful and salutary benefits from the use of the Balm, are ready to bear (for the public good) their testimony to its unrivalled qualities.

It is an Indian remedy, obtained singularly and unexpectedly, and may be regarded by the civilized world as the most valuable discovery of the Red Man of the Woods.

H. B. MONTAGUE.

Petersburg, Virginia, Feb. 20, 1836.—ts

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE.

FRESH PATENT DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

JUST received, and for sale at THIS OFFICE, the following Invaluable Patent Drugs and Medicines, viz:

MONTAGUE'S

VEGETABLE TONIC BITTERS,

FOR THE

AGUE AND FEVER.

One Bottle of this Medicine has never been known to fail in effecting a perfect cure. At least any person purchasing and using the Bitters, and are not satisfied as to its effects, by returning the Bottle, shall have back the price, $2 *per Bottle.*

MONTAGUE'S

Anti-Spasmodic Tincture, or

MOTHER'S COMFORT,

For Diarrhœa, in all of its various forms, Dysentary, Cramp Colic, Cholera Morbus, Asiatic Cholera, After Pains of Lying-in Females; and in this it is the Mother's Comfort, in that it is the very best preparation for the summer diseases of children, that has yet been introduced into the chamber of the distressed.

PRICE, 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Bonaparte's (Camp) Expunging

MIXTURE, FOR EXTRACTING

Grease, Tar, Turpentine, Paints, Oils, &c. from Carpets, Floors, Cloth, Hats, and Silks—by which *Coat Collars* are made to look as fresh as any part of the Coat.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

☞ Directions on each Bottle for using. ☜

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.

Can now be obtained of the patentee, at the office of the Raleigh Register.

Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Raleigh, October 8, 1836.

The above Medicine is for sale in Salisbury at the Store of JOHN MURPHY.

For five or six years previous to the Spring of 1834, a Negro man of mine had been much afflicted with an ulcerated arm and hand, which rendered him almost useless. The ulcer embraced that part of his arm from the elbow down, including his entire hand, which was literally a mass of putrefaction. A joint of one finger, and a part of the thumb, perished and dropt off. A more distressing and hopeless case I have never beheld. It was abandoned by his physicians as incurable, except by amputation of the hand.

The best medical treatment having failed to relieve the man, I placed him under the care of Mr. William W. Gray, in this place, who, with his Ointment, has effectually cured the case, although the Negro was frequently absent, for weeks and months together. He has been entirely well for the last eight months, and I have good reason to believe will continue so.

WILLIAM BOYLAN.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE!

RALEIGH, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound on my left leg, which became ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandages. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time, I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A supply of the above valuable Medicine kept constantly for sale at THIS OFFICE.

Dr. Pleasant Henderson,

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the Citizens of Salisbury and vicinity. He occupies the brick office of the late Dr. Mitchell.

Salisbury, N. C., May 18, 1838. tf

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS,

FOR the Cure of almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart-burn, acid eructations, nausea, head-ach, pain and distention of the Stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhea, colic, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, *sea sickness*, &c. &c. They are a safe and comfortable aperient for Females during Pregnancy and subsequent confinement, relieving sickness at the stomach, head-ach, heart burn and many of the incidental nervous affections. Literary men, Students and most other persons of sedentary habits, find them very convenient. Those, who indulge too freely in the pleasures of the Table, find speedy relief from the sense of oppression and distention which follow, by taking the Pills. As a *Dinner Pill* they are invaluable. Those who are drinking Mineral Waters and particularly those from Southern climates and Ague and Fever districts, will find them a valuable adjunct. Those who are exposed to the vicissitudes of weather, on voyages or journeys, can take them at all times with perfect safety. In full doses, they are a highly efficacious and safe Anti-Bilious Medicine.—They seldom or never produce sickness at the stomach or griping.

Their efficacy is strongly attested by Certificates from the following gentlemen, viz: Bishop Ives, Rev. Dr. McPheeters, Rev. G. W. Freemen, Rev. B. T. Blake, Gov. Iredell, Hon. Henrr Potter, Hon. G. E. Badger, Hon. Richard Hines, Thos. P. Devereux, Esq. Professor Anderson, Wm. Hill, Esq., Secretary of State, Wm. S. Mhoon, Esq., late Treasurer, Jas. Grant, Esq, late Comptroller, W. R. Gales, Esq. of the Register, Capt. Guion, Guion's Hotel, Dr. R. C. Bond, Dr. E. Crosby, Dr. J. Y. Young, Rev. F. L. Hawks, &c. Ample directions accompany each Box.

These Pills are for sale, by appointment in almost every Town in the United States, and *Wholesale* and *Retail* by the Subscribers, to whom applications may be made for Agencies.

THOMAS L. JUMP, Gen. Agent.

Raleigh, N. C.

☞ *1st door west of the Presbyterian Church.*

☞ *The above Medicine kept constantly on hand and for sale at* THIS OFFICE.

MARBLIEU,

BRED by the late Hon. John Randolph of Roanoke, will stand the present season in Statesville, at $20 the Season, and $30 the insurance—the money to be paid as soon as the mare is ascertained to be in foal or parted with:—for a Single leap, $10 will be charged, payable as soon as the service is rendered, with fifty cents to the groom. The Season commenced the 15th instant, and will end on the 1st of July next.

DESCRIPTION.

Marblieu is a rich brown, without any white—full 15 hands 3 inches high, and as finely proportioned as any horse in America.—In short, he is just the horse to make glad the heart of the true sportman to look upon. To the gentleman breeder, I have but to say—see him, and I have no fears as to the balance.

PEDIGREE.

MARBLIEU was got by Tonson out of Jet—She by Bluster out of Slatira—Slatira by Alexander the Great out of Rose by Sweetbriar—Rose out of Marlington by Snap—she out of Miss Windsor by the Godolphin Arabian,—(*See Turf Register, Vol. V. page* 488.) Bluster was by Orlands, the son of Whiskey, out of a High-flyer mare, sister to Escape by Pegasus, his dam by Squirrel—Pegasus by Eclipse, out of a Bosphorus mare sister to Grecian Princess. Orlands was out of Amelia by High-flyer, her dam Miss Tims sister to Maiden by Matchem—Saltrum a son of Eclipse out of a Calash mare by Herod, her dam Theresa by Matchem, Regulus by Godolphin Arabian. (*See Turf Register, Vol. II. page* 51.)

RICHARD V. MICHAUX.

March 23, 1838.

CERTIFICATE.

Having been requested by Maj. Michaux to examine the Turf Register on the subject of these Pedigrees, I did so in company with him, and find the above statement entirely accurate.

H. C. JONES.

The Thorough-bred Horse,

BARNVELT,

WILL stand the ensuing Season at my Stable, in Lincoln county, 3 miles South of Beattie's Ford, two thirds of his time; the other part at the stable of in county, and will be let to mares at $15 the Season, $10 the Single Leap, to be paid as soon as the Mare is covered, with the privilege of turning to the Season, and $25 the Insurance; the money to be paid as soon as the Mare is ascertained to be in Foal, or the property changed.

DESCRIPTION AND PEDIGREE.

Barnvelt is a beautiful bay, just in his seventh year, near sixteen hands high of perfect symetry; in a word, he is, as to form, inferior to no horse in the State.—Barnvelt was bred by the late Hon. Jno. Randolph, of Roanoke, Charlotte co., Virginia; foaled in the Fall of 1831, got by Gascoigne, his dam Roanoke, by Balls Florizel, grandam Cornelia, by Chanticleer, great grandam Vanity, by Meades old Celer, Moratur, by old Mark-Anthony, imported horse Jolly Roger, imported horse Silver-Eye.

For confirmation of the above, reference can be made to Skinner's Turf Register, for the Pedigrees and performances of those race horses, of which Barnvelt is a descendant.

D. N. ABERNATHY.

Lincoln, March 8, 1838. 19t

Temperance Anniversary.—The Annual Meeting of the Rowan county Temperance Society, will be held on Wednesday, the 4th of July next, in the Lutheran Church, in the town of Salisbury. Addresses may be expected. All who feel interested in the enterprise, are invited to attend. THOMAS L. COWAN, President.

Salisbury, June 15, 1838. 3t

THE CATAWBA SPRINGS.

THE Proprietor of this establishment gives notice, that he is repairing and fitting it up at considerable expense, and in a superior style, and will have it ready for the reception of company by the 20th of May. It is situated on the great Eastern and Western line of Stages, from Salisbury to Lincolnton to Ashville, &c.; (a stage passing there *every day in the week but one.*) The country around is broken and proverbially healthy, and besides the mineral properties of the waters, there are many inducements to turn the attention of invalids and others towards this place. Its proximity to the lower country—the cheapness of living—the excellence of the neighboring society—the abundance of game—the rich Scenery adapted to science—especially to Mineralogy and Botany, are facts not to be overlooked by the travelling world. But it is in the **Mineral qualities of the Springs** that the **great attraction** towards this spot consists. The Proprietor has no exaggerated lists of cures at present to the public, for he has just taken possession, nor would he deem it a compliment either to the good taste or sagacity of the public, to present such if he had them. But he has the assurance of some of the most scientific Physicians and Chemists, to the rare and valuable properties of these Springs. In 1834 Professor Olmsted (now of Yale College) made a strict analysis of this water, and pronounces its foreign ingredients to be

Sulphuretted Hydrogen,
Sulphate of Lime,
Sulphate of Magnesia,
Muriate of Lime.

For a more extended statement see his geological Report of North Carolina authorized by act of Assembly, pages 129–30. Space will not permit us to add the very flattering remarks of this gentleman—but any one at all acquainted with the subject cannot help perceiving the peculiar adaptation of these minerals, to the disorders that most prevail in the South.

The Proprietor can only superadd his determination to meet patronage, by an unflinching attention to the wants, wishes and comforts of his visitors. The Springs are now, and will be throughout the year, open for the accommodation of travellers.

JOS. W. HAMPTON.

March 16, 1838.

☞ The Camden Courier, Columbia Times, Charleston Mercury, Augusta Constitutionalist, Milledgeville Recorder, Savannah Republican, Columbus Enquirer, will insert the above *six months*, weekly, and send accounts to Catawba Springs. J. W. H.

NOTICE.

THE Rev. RICHARD JACKS, Travelling Missionary of the Baptist State Convention, will preach, the Lord willing, at the following times and places:

In Ashe County.—June 9th and 10th, at Oldfield M. H.; 12th, Thomas Land's; 13th, Stoney Fork M. H.; 14th, Elk River; 15th, Buffaloe Cove.

Burke County.—16th and 17th, Yadkin M. H.; 18th Lower Creek; 19th, Union; 20th, Dover.

Wilkes County.—21st, Grave Yard, Little River.

Iredell County.—22nd, Macedonia; 23rd and 24th, New Bethany.

Lincoln County.—26th, Olivet; 27th, Mount Rubama; 28th, Capt. Wilkerson's; 29th, Friendship, near the Catawba Springs; 30th and 1st July, Hibson; 3rd and 4th, Shereron's; 5th, Long Creek; 6th, Lincolnton; 7th and 8th, Thessalonica; from thence to the Campmeeting at Bethel M. H. Burke Co., commencing 20th July, to continue 4 or 5 days. Brethren are requested to attend.

A Baptist Campmeeting will commence at Island Ford Meeting House, Surry County, on the 1st Saturday in August, to be attended by the Revds. Phillips, Jacks, Douglass, Smith, Phifer, and others.

☞ The Republican and the Transcript, Lincolnton, are requested to insert the above a few times.

NEW FASHIONS

FOR THE SPRING & SUMMER OF 1838.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS at his old stand on main street, next door to the Apothecary Store. He is ever ready to execute the orders of his customers in a style and manner not surpassed by any workman in the western part of the State. He is in the regular receipt of the latest London and New-York FASHIONS, and prepared to accommodate the tastes of the tashionable at all times.

☞ Cutting garments of all kinds attended to promptly; and the latest Fashions furnished at all times to country tailors, and instructions given in cutting. [Salisbury, Jan. 1, 1838.

NEW SPRING AND

SUMMER GOODS.

LITCHFORD & OLIVER,

Merchant Tailors,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. Carolina.

THE Subscribers have just received, and are now opening at their Store, a beautiful assortment of Goods in their line, consisting of *Cloths, Cassimeres,* and *Vestings* of every colour and quality, in fact, every thing that can be found in any similar establishment in the Country—which we respectfully request our friends and the public to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell on such terms as cannot fail to suit the purchaser.

LITCHFORD & OLIVER.

Raleigh, May 25, 1838. 4t

P. S. Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. L. & O.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

For Sale—Wholesale or Retail.

20 BAGS Coffee
4 Hhds. Molasses
2 Bbls. N. Orleans do.
60 Sacks Liverpool Salt
40 Kegs White Lead
1800 Lbs. Spun Cotton
6 Bbls. Flour
12 Rifle Barrels
8 Sets Windsor Chairs
50 Doz. Palm Leaf Hats

Together with a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Queens-ware, Stone-ware, Hard-ware, Cutlery, Bonnets, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.

Just received, and for sale low, by

J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, May 10, 1838.

SCRAPS.

DREADFUL CASE OF INFANTICIDE.

On Wednesday an investigation took place in the vestry room of Christ church, Newgate street, on view of the body of Sarah Hodges, an infant a month old, who was murdered by its mother, Elizabeth Hodges, the wife of a butcher residing in Ivy Lane, under circumstances of a very dreadful and lamentable nature. Mrs. Mary Ann Harvey having been sworn, said:—"I have attended Mrs. Hodges, the mother of the deceased, as nurse, since her confinement, which took place on the 4th of last month, since which time she has suffered from very ill health, accompanied by a great depression of spirits and absence of mind; she suckled her infant, the subject of the present inquiry, but was very deficient of milk; notwithstanding the child continued in good health and to thrive daily. On Saturday last, the mother was unusually dejected, and scarcely left her chamber during the day; on Sunday morning she (Mrs. Hodges) rose at an earlier hour than usual, and left her bed-room, several times; about a quarter past eight o'clock, and when I had been out of the bed-room about twenty minutes, Mr. Hodges came to me in a state of great agitation, and requested me to come into the bed-rom;—on entering, I saw Mrs. Hodges standing by the side of the bed; Mr. Hodges placed up and down in a state of distraction, exclaiming, "Oh! my God, Mrs. Harvey, what shall I do?" I went to the bed and found that it was empty; I now inquired of Mrs. Hodges where her baby was; she replied, 'It is in the copper.' I said to her, 'How could you be guilty of so dreadful an act?' She replied, 'I smothered it with pillows, then put it in the copper, which I filled with water.' I then left the unfortunate woman on the bed, and going into the kitchen, discovered the child in the copper; the poor little innocent was dressed in its night-clothes; it was covered with the water; I took the child out and put it on the table; Mr. Hay, a surgeon residing in Newgate street, was instantly sent for, and promptly attended, and pronounced the infant to have been dead some time." Verdict—"Wilful murder against the mother."—*Saturday Courier.*

Presence of Mind.—A lady, in the neighborhood of Over Darwen, lately finding it impossible to escape from a cow, which was furiously making toward her, had the composure and presence of mind to take off her shawl, and when the animal arrived, she threw it open in its face. She paused a little left, and had not only the pleasure of walking safe out of the field, but also, afterwards, to stand upon the bank, and see the animal long puzzled to get rid of the newly invented "bluzz."